

UNIVERSAL TRAINING

For Military Service Recommended by Committee on National Defense

"IMMEDIATE NEED" FOR STANDING ARMY

For the Protection of the Borders and Other Similar Service

New York, Jan. 10.—Giving the officers and enlisted men of the state militia organizations full credit for "their enthusiasm and spirit of patriotic sacrifice," the mobilization has proved that universal training under a single federal control is the only satisfactory solution of the country's military problem, in the opinion of the committee on national defense appointed some months ago by Mayor John Purroy Mitchel to investigate the National Guard's concentration at the Mexican border in response to the call of President Wilson.

The committee's report, made public here last night, urges universal military training, but emphasizes "an immediate need" for an adequate standing force for the protection of the borders and other similar service. The details of the country's defense system should be worked out, it is recommended, "by the military experts whose knowledge and experience are at the disposal of Congress."

Willard Straight, banker, formerly in American consular service, is chairman of the executive committee signing the report. Other members are Cleveland H. Dodge, William H. Dykman, George W. Perkins, Alfred E. Smith, Alexander M. White and John Mitchell, labor leader.

The report embodies information of economic and military character obtained from official and unofficial sources. War department data was studied, officers and men of the National Guard were questioned, and "a military expert and critic of established reputation" visited the Mexican border. The committee "merely presents the facts," the report points out, "and draws from them the conclusion that voluntary enlistment and dependence upon the dual federal and state control have proved a failure."

By direct inquiry among New York state guardsmen, the committee says it ascertained that 65 per cent of the 2,400 who submitted replies had to give up their regular civilian income. Many of these reported they lost their positions and were unable to get them back when the men were mustered out.

Eighty-four per cent of those who were questioned replied "no" when asked if they intended to enlist again. A great number declared "emphatically for universal service" and asserted they would not do military service henceforth under any other system.

In obtaining economic information the committee sent queries to employers as well as to the men. "Guardsmen," the report says in this connection, "told about their pecuniary losses and the suffering caused their dependents; and employers told of the effect of the mobilization on business, and gave their conception of a sound national military policy."

The facts established, the report says, may be stated under two heads, economic and military. Regarding the economic side, it is stated:

"By bringing into service men with heavy family and business responsibilities, although there was available in the country a far more than adequate number of unmarried men who had not attained a high economic value, the mobilization showed that the National Guard scheme of defense was economically unsound. It caused widespread distress to the dependents of guardsmen, and it took mature men from positions where they had established their usefulness to commerce and industry. The burden it threw upon employers was inequitably distributed, in that some employers continued to pay their men during service while others cut off their men's pay. Under the prevailing system of voluntary enlistment, it was not possible to select from the National Guard, either before the mobilization or afterwards, the class of men most easily to be spared for military duty."

Of the military aspect, the report continues:

"The mobilization showed that the National Guard was not to be depended upon for defense." Reports of the secretary of war, and of bureaus of the war department, are cited in support of this finding.

Statistics based on inquiry among employers show that of 431 who expressed opinions upon military preparation in general, 429 favored it and two opposed it. Of 369 who expressed opinions on universal service, 356 favored it and 13 opposed it. Only four employers favored a continuance of the present Na-

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tional Guard system, the report says, and two of these believed also in universal service. The report continues: "Next to the declaration for universal service, the most striking feature of the employers' replies was the emphasis they placed upon the need of an equal distribution of burden. They said they were ready to give time off to their men for training; but they wanted the training to be governed by some national scheme under which all employers, as well as all men of military age, would fare alike."

The replies from the 2,400 New York guardsmen, the report says, indicate that "it was not rough military life they objected to but the inequality of treatment."

The equipment system, the committee found, "fell down not only because the federal government failed to supply war strength equipment promptly, but also because the National Guard organizations did not have—as they were required to have—their peace strength equipment."

The guard of New York was held to have been better equipped than those of most other states, although in itself "not anywhere near ready."

Discussing, in conclusion, "the need of defense," the committee alludes to the "new and quite unforeseen status that the great changes of the last few years have forced upon the United States."

Isolation no longer protects the country, it is held, and "it is nothing more than common prudence" that the nation should prepare to protect itself.

HARVESTER COMPANY WINS.

Did Not Raise Price to Farmers Unwarrantably.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The International Harvester Co., the Plymouth Cordage Co. and the five other American manufacturers of binder twine, are absolved of the charge brought against some of them that they have raised unwarrantably the price to the American farmer, and the blame is placed upon the commission regulators of Yucatan, in a report of the Senate committee on agriculture made by Senator Russell of Louisiana yesterday. This is the report of which it has been declared that it had been made previous to the national election, as it might have been, much of the antagonism to the Harvester company existing in the West, which was reflected more or less in political action, would have been removed. The committee finds that the "sinal trust" exists, not in the United States, but in Mexico, where it is an agency of the state of Yucatan and therefore not subject to the anti-trust laws of this country, although it is suggested that possibly the actions of its agents in this country may come within their provision. The committee refers the whole situation to the department of justice, at the same time significantly advising the American farmers to find a substitute for sinal if they can.

VILLA LOSES PARRAL.

Gen. Murguia Retakes the City, Capturing Nine Locomotives and 100 Cars.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 10.—Parral, Chihuahua, was occupied by Carranza forces under Gen. Francisco Murguia at 7 o'clock Sunday, a message received by Carranza Consul Bravo here Monday stated. The Villa forces evacuated Parral and fled to the mountains, the message added. Nine locomotives and 100 cars were recaptured by the de facto forces.

This message to the Carranza consul also stated that Gen. Favilla, a Carranza commander, met and defeated a column of Villa followers Sunday on the wagon road between Jimenez and Parral, killing 35 Villa troops and capturing many prisoners after the command was scattered, the message added.

Carranza forces now occupy Jimenez, Santa Rosalia and Parral, while Villa and his staff have fled to the state of Durango over the branch railroad from Parral to El Oro.

STOCKS OF MEAT LARGER

Much More Frozen and Cured Beef in Storage Than a Year Ago.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Stocks of beef in cold storage Jan. 1 were much larger than a year ago the federal bureau of markets announced Monday. Frozen beef reported by 157 firms was 155,000,000 pounds as compared with 126,000,000 pounds Jan. 1, 1916, a 22 per cent increase. Cured beef reported by 179 firms was 38,000,000 pounds, as compared with 21,000,000 pounds a year ago, an 80 per cent increase. Other meats showed smaller increases.

Reports on eggs, creamery butter and American cheese in storage Jan. 1 indicated decrease under the stocks a year before, or 41, 8 and 13 per cent, respectively. Apples decreased 30 per cent.

FINES LIQUOR MEN \$1800 EACH.

New York Supreme Court Imposes Severe Penalty on Eleven.

New York, Jan. 10.—Eleven saloon keepers of this city were each fined \$1800 yesterday by Justice Cohalan in the supreme court, each having sold a glass of beer or whiskey on Sunday, contrary to law. The court also added \$76.00 for costs to which the state had been put to prosecute the cases. As each saloon keeper was bonded the city and state will divide nearly \$20,000.

IN LOCAL MARKETS

Dressed Pork Remains Unchanged at 13c Per Pound

FRESH EGGS ARE 45c PER DOZEN

Dairy Butter 37@38c Per Pound—Chickens 25c

Barre, Vt., Jan. 10, 1917.

Wholesale quotations:

Dressed pork—13c.
Veals—13@14c.
Lamb—16@17c.
Poultry—18@20c.
Chicken—25c.
Fresh eggs—45c.
Dairy butter—37@38c.

RICKER'S MARKET REPORTS.

Receipts Light and Prices Practically Unchanged.

St. Johnsbury, Dec. 10.—Receipts at W. A. Ricker's market for the week ending Jan. 8 included:

Poultry—100 lbs., 10@12c.
Lamb—4@6c.
Hogs—75, 9@9½c.
Cattle—60, 3@7c.
Calves—240, 3@9c.
Milk cows—10, \$70@8100.

IN BOSTON MARKETS.

Choice Eastern Eggs 52@53c Per Dozen.

Boston, Jan. 10.—Jobbing prices follow:

Butter—Fancy northern creamery tubs 40½@41c, boxes 41½@42c, prints 42@42½c, fancy western creamery 40@40½c, good to choice creamery 38½@39c, fair to good 37½@40½c, fancy storage creamery 30½@40½c, renovated butter 37@37½c, lard 33@33½c.

Cheese—New York twins fancy 24@25c, fair to good 21@23c, Young America 25@25½c.

Eggs—Nearby henry 54@55c, choice eastern 52@53c, fresh western henry 52@53c, prime firsts 50@51c, firsts 48@49c, storage extras 38@39c, firsts 36@37c.

LIVESTOCK PRICES STRONG.

Beef Cattle Very Firm at Brighton Market and Hogs and Calves Higher.

Brighton, Mass., Jan. 10.—Livestock of all kinds was firm and higher at the Brighton stockyards yesterday morning. Hogs were especially firm, both here and in the West, and all good lots were readily taken at top prices.

There was a very firm market for beef cattle, but nothing especially choice was offered. Tops sold at 8½@9c, with good cattle at 7½@8½c and light cattle at 6½@7c.

Fancy beef cows sold up to 7c, occasionally, but average tops did not go above 6@6½c. Canner cows were a little higher at 4@4½c, with ordinary cows at 4½@5c and good cows at 5½@6c.

Bulls were in moderate offering, all grades were higher. Bunch lots of best stock sold at 10½@11c, with fancy small lots bringing 12@12½c and occasionally 13c. Fair lots brought 9@10c and grassers and drinkers at 7@8c.

Hogs were very much higher, owing to an active demand for cured products. Chicago reports a big run of hogs, with prices steadily advancing. Best live lots sold here yesterday at 10½@11c. Recent purchases in the West would cost considerably more than the top figure to land here. Rough lots of live hogs are quotable at 10½@10¾c.

Another advance was noted in prices of sheep and lambs. Current prices yesterday were 10@12c, for best lambs and 7@9c for sheep. Arrivals were moderate and the demand excellent.

Trade is exceedingly slow in milk cows, all grades selling much less readily than in December. Ordinary cows sold at \$40@50, with good milkers at \$50@70, and fancy milkers at \$75 and upward, according to quality.

ADOPT POLICY OF COMPLAINT

(Continued from first page)

peal from the power company is bound to listen to an appeal from the city.

Mayor Gordon furnished a climax to the council's case when he recalled that it was Mr. Thompson himself who filled in the blank spaces in the franchise. Later, a letter from Mr. Thompson, dated Jan. 9, stated that he would be unable to attend the meeting last night, that he hadn't had time to confer with his bankers on the franchise draft submitted to him, that certain features of the draft, as he scanned it, appeared unsatisfactory and that Mr. Thompson would be on hand the evening to explain. Mr. Thomas had explained and withdrawn by the time the letter was read.

Building Operations in Barre During 1916.

For a year in which building operations did not loom up large on the city's horizon, the record of 1916, as shown in the annual report of Building Inspector George M. Rand, will compare favorably with some of the other "off" years in the history of Barre's development. New buildings, including houses and stone-sheds, remodeling, changes, etc., aggregated \$115,901, according to the inspector. Dwellings, 22 of them, were built at a cost of \$54,500, stone-sheds \$4,500, barns \$11,500, garages \$3,005, remodeling \$13,000, additions \$30,075 and piazzas cost \$3,395. There was one greenhouse in the list, along with tool sharpening machine buildings, storehouses, offices and hen-houses. One tenement house numbered 12 and two tenement dwellings 10. There were 31 henhouses, 30 garages and one silo. All told, 604 permits were granted, two refused and one cancelled. The permits, by wards, were granted as follows: Ward 1, 81; ward 2, 79; ward 3, 94; ward 4, 97; ward 5, 158; ward 6, 95. Mr. Rand was a runner-up for Inspector Gilbertson of the wiring department in filing his annual report, the wiring inspector having submitted his annual statement last week. The report was accepted and ordered printed in the annual city report.

City Printing Bid Rejected.

After the aldermen adjourned at the end of a tedious session, the city council was called to order by Mayor Gordon and Alderman Bruce moved that body into executive session. Only one bid for printing the city report was received and because of the alleged prohibitive price, it was rejected and the printing committee was instructed to advertise for more bids.

Legislative Matters.

Representative F. G. Howland showed a commendable determination to keep in touch with the city government during his legislative career by reporting, through the clerk, that he had introduced the bill designed to regulate the maintenance costs accruing from the detention of tax delinquents in county jails. He stated that the judiciary committee, to which the bill had been referred, would hold a hearing this afternoon. On a motion made by Alderman Healy, the clerk, the city attorney and the chairmen of the charity and legislative committee were instructed to attend the hearing. Mr. Howland also asked the council to give its opinion on the bill, introduced by the Barre Town representative, which seeks to legalize the election of town representatives by a plurality vote. On a canvass, it developed that most of the members were strong for the plurality. Alderman Shurtleff allowed that the arrangement was satisfactory. Alderman Reynolds that the plurality ruling would be in the interest of economy. Alderman Glysson, Rossi and Bruce as well as Mayor Gordon favored the bill. Alderman Healy thought that the legislature would not tinker with the present law. On a motion made by Alderman Reynolds the clerk recorded the aldermen and mayor as favoring the bill.

While legislation in its general aspects was being favored as a topic, Alderman Rossi brought up the question of abolishing the fee system for policemen. The matter had been discussed at length in previous sessions and Alderman Healy's motion to have the city attorney and legislative committee draft a bill looking to the abolition of police fees was adopted unanimously.

Miscellaneous Doings.

Responsibility for engaging electricians to wire the balloting booths at Spaulding school last fall was not fixed in an inquest conducted by Alderman Rossi. The bill, tendered by the Barre Electric Co., was paid last week, but not without some protestations. Wiring Inspector Gilbertson, who included the application for a permit in his list of papers at last night's session, said that the permit was lost in the shuffle last November only to be uncovered recently. Apparently the buck was passed up to Herbert A. Rugg, with whom the inspector said he had some talk concerning the booths. A letter from the Barre Electric Co. disclaiming any desire or purpose to violate the rules of the wiring department, was read and accepted.

A picturesque statement from William Miers of Keith avenue complained of the sprinkling assessment levied against him. The appellant set up the claim that the avenue wasn't sprinkled 20 times in 1916 and that whenever the sprinkler cart passed that way its excessive speed prevented the water from reaching the parched highway before it evaporated. Chairman Glysson of the street committee explained that the committee met to hear grievances of a similar sort and that Mr. Miers did not appear, albeit the hearing was duly advertised. The petition was dismissed.

A net expense to the city of \$664.29 in the poor department in November was reported by Overseer W. J. Clapp, whose financial statement for the month was accepted. The appropriation was \$800, but money paid in and a balance at the beginning of the month cut in on the net expenses. Chief Sinclair submitted a statement which was designated as the November report, referring to 35 arrests, 30 for intoxication, two for breaches of the peace and three for violation of the motor laws. The report was accepted.

The health committee caught up with some of its delinquent reports, all of which were accepted. One relating to complaints that merchants were burning paper in the rear of their stores, contained the information that most of them are using metal retainers. Another referred to the close of the contract with Mr. Sibley, the garbage man, and the substitution of a city collecting service for his teams. Yet another had to do with eliminating certain heathenish nuisances complained of by E. A. Frindle of Keith avenue. The last report of the back number series stated that garbage collections at the City hospital were being satisfactorily conducted last summer.

The following permits to wire were granted on the favorable recommendation of the inspector: William Thomson, lights at 31 Farwell street; Paul Simmonetti, lights at 22 Blackwell street; A. H.

Wilkins, lights in new house; M. & B. L. & P. Co., 5 meters; McDonnell & Sons, to install expulsion fuses. An amendment relating to the regulation of the assessments on theatres, according to their capacity, was adopted after a second reading and the clerk was instructed to have them published.

Warrants were approved for payment in the following order: Street department payroll, \$315.97, street, sidewalk and health accounts; water department payroll, \$38.90; fire department payroll, \$123.46; police department payroll, \$93.64; G. A. Bemis, \$14, services as janitor; J. L. Maxson, \$1, labor; A. E. Bruce, \$126.95, services as alderman and cash paid out; Thomas Tongway, \$8, returning permits.

MILLION-DOLLAR ALLOTMENT.

Of Money for Making Roads and Trails in National Forests.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—Secretary Houston has announced the amount allotted to each state from the mill dollars to be spent during the fiscal year 1918 in constructing roads and trails within or partly within the national forests. This money is part of the ten million dollars appropriated by the federal aid road act to assist development of the national forests, which becomes available at the rate of a million dollars a year for ten years.

The allotments as approved are as follows: Alaska, \$46,354; Arizona, \$58,604; Arkansas, \$9,803; California, \$140,988; Colorado, \$62,575; Idaho, \$108,730; Montana, \$70,042; Nevada, \$19,296; New Mexico, \$42,595; Oregon, \$128,111; South Dakota, \$8,092; Utah, \$41,167; Washington, \$91,944; Wyoming, \$40,684. A total of \$9,995 has been allotted to Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oklahoma. The group of eastern states—Georgia, Maine, New Hampshire, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia—in which the government is purchasing lands for national forests, receive \$21,120.

In making allotments, it is explained, ten per cent of the amount available for 1918 is withheld as a contingent fund. One-half of the remainder has been appropriated among the states in amounts based on the area of the national forest lands in each state, while the other half has been allotted on a basis of the estimated value of the timber and forage resources which the forests contain.

CAN'T PLEA WILSON.

Denies Women's Plea at Boiesvain Meeting.

Washington, Jan. 10.—President Wilson expressed regret yesterday that "so many ardent souls" in the suffrage movement failed in the last election to appreciate that the "Democratic party" was more inclined than the opposition to help their cause. He told several hundred suffrage workers he is not in a position to do more than he has done in their behalf.

The president closed his remarks by saying woman suffrage is a cause "in which I personally believe."

When the president learned there were to be three or four speakers and as many

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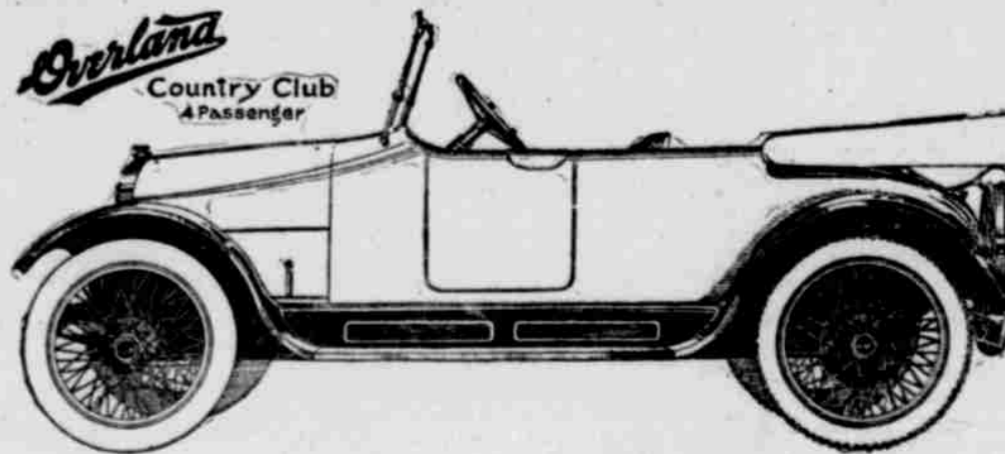
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